

Bits of Bytes

Newsletter of the Pikes Peak Computer Application Society, Colorado Springs, CO

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The Prez Sez

by Joe Nuvolini,
President,
P*PCompAS

I hope you all learned a bit about Amazon's Echo Dot (Alexa) at the last meeting. I decided to keep the one I set up at the meeting since it was set up in my name. I will put the one I got for my birthday in the May drawing. That way the winner will get one that hasn't been used.

I put the second one in my bedroom and have it play sounds (rain, t-storms, ocean) at bedtime to put me to sleep. The ocean works the best for me. I also use it in the morning to stream radio. Pretty handy! At the May meeting, Cary plans to present "Back to Basics," and show a series of videos covering popular computer concepts and tips. ☺



Meeting Minutes

by Cary Quinn,
P*PCompAS

President Joe Nuvolini called the 6 April 2019 meeting to order at 9:01 a.m. Minutes from last month's meeting were approved.

OFFICER REPORTS

VP Jeff Towne had nothing to report.

Secretary Cary Quinn had nothing to report.

Editor Greg Lenihan was not present, so Cary Quinn recorded

Next P*PCompAS meeting: Saturday, 4 May 2019

Cary Quinn will present some "Back to Basics" videos

the meeting using the Otter voice notes application.

Librarian Paul Godfrey was not present.

Hospitality Chair Ilene Steinkruger had nothing to report.

BOD Chairman Joe Nuvolini had nothing to report.

OLD BUSINESS: None

NEW BUSINESS

As a addendum, the group that had e-mailed Joe Nuvolini previously about the benefits of joining the APCUG, decided to join.

The Amazon Echo Dot was set up for demonstration purposed. By motion and vote, it was decided to hold over having a drawing for the Echo Dot until the May meeting. Discussion around the Echo Dot continued for about ten minutes, and the business portion of the meeting adjourned around 9:14 am.

☺

Windows Updates Are Breaking PCs with These Antivirus Programs

by Chris Hoffman, How to Geek

<https://www.howtogeek.com/411843/windows-updates-are-breaking-pcs-with-these-antivirus-programs/>

On April 9, Microsoft issued a Windows patch that broke PCs with certain antivirus programs installed. This affects PCs running Windows 7, 8.1, Server 2008 R2, Server 2012, and Server 2012 R2—not Windows 10, this time.

After the update is installed, you won't be able to log into Windows if

you have affected antivirus software on your system. Windows will grind to a halt after you sign in.

This problem affects PCs with Sophos, Avira, Arcabit, Avast, and McAfee antivirus software. Microsoft has been continually adding antivirus programs to this list and McAfee is the latest one. To protect users, Microsoft has added a block to this update that prevents it from being installed on PCs with affected antivirus software.

If your PC did install the update before Microsoft put a block on it, you'll likely need to install an update for your antivirus software to fix the problem. Microsoft provides more information about these [known issues](#) on its website.

It appears that Microsoft made a change to CSRSS—the [Client Server Runtime Process](#)—in this update. This change is causing problems with some antivirus

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Amazon Flooded with Fake Reviews

by Janet Perez at Komando.com (tip from 4/18/19)

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If your gut tells you that some of those 5-star reviews on Amazon are fake, a new study says you're right.

ReviewMeta recently analyzed 203 million Amazon reviews and found 11.3% of them to be untrustworthy. While fake reviews have populated Amazon since its inception, the problem began growing in 2015, when the company started allowing Chinese sellers onto the site.

Fake Amazon reviews are still a problem

With a flood of new vendors swamping Amazon, competition to sell became fierce, spawning the fake review epidemic. Receiving 5-star reviews is important because in searches, those with the most 5-star reviews show up in the first few pages, essentially crowding out products and companies that received legitimate reviews.

In addition, the fake reviews have birthed their own economy in which people are paid or receive deep discounts in exchange for good reviews. The practice violates Federal Trade Commission regulations and in 2016 Amazon cracked down on the process but, that just pushed the fake-review economy underground.

Other ReviewMeta results on Amazon showed:

- A massive spike in unverified reviews (the product was not

purchased through Amazon) in the last few months.

- Of the 1.8 million unverified reviews posted in March, 99.6% were 5-star. (In 2017-2018, ReviewMeta saw an average of 300 thousand unverified reviews per month, of which 75% were 5-star)
- The 5-star reviews were mostly posted for cheap, off-brand electronic products.

The website Which?, also investigated Amazon's reviews of no-name tech products and overwhelmingly found that most of the 5-star reviews were from unverified purchasers.

Be wary of certain review styles

Here are some ideas to help you spot fake reviews:

Non-factual/Overly factual reviews

Facts are important in a review. Staying factual can protect you from a lawsuit. However, factual tips are also more useful for everyone.

If you see a string of reviews that are heavy on the adjectives ("Amazing!" "Fantastic!" "Life-changing!") and light on facts, skip them. You're looking for reviews that tell you what specific features

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Which is Cheaper: Printing Your Own Photos or Using a Printing Service?

By Andrew Heinzman, reprinted with permission from HowToGeek.com

Original article at: <https://www.howtogeek.com/405074/which-is-cheaper-printing-your-own-photos-or-using-a-printing-service/>



With the rise of inexpensive online photo printing services, inkjet printers have fallen out of favor. But, as with any DIY project, some people claim that it's cheaper to print photos at home. Is that really true?

A Quick Cost Comparison

Let's break down the price difference between at-home photo printing and online printing services. We're going to do this by comparing the price of online printing services and at-home printing. For the sake of convenience, we're only going to look at the cost of 4x6 prints.

There are a lot of online photo printing services, but we'll stick with the big four. Some of these services offer the occasional discount, but we're going to pretend that those don't

exist. [Shutterfly](#), one of the most popular photo printing services, charges \$0.12 for every 4x6 print. Not bad, but [Amazon](#), [Snapfish](#), and [Walmart](#) will print your 4x6 photos for \$0.09 each.

Alright, online printing services charge between \$0.09 and \$0.12 per 4x6 photo. Now we need to compare those prices to an at-home photo printing setup. So, let's build a modest at-home printing setup. We need a solid inkjet printer, some 4x6 photo paper, and some ink.



Let's start with the printer. The [Canon Pixma IP8720](#) is one of the most popular at-home inkjet photo printers, and for a good reason. It produces pictures with a 9600 color DPI, and only costs \$180. That's a budget price for a pretty decent printer.

The Canon Pixma IP8720 comes with ink, but we're going to buy a [full set of ink carts](#) for the sake of price comparison. That pack of ink will set us back \$55. Canon claims that these ink cartridges will yield up to 780 photos (yeah right), which means that, at best, we're paying \$0.07 in ink for every 4x6 print. Well, \$0.07 per print sounds pretty good. But we still need to buy photo paper. Let's buy a lot of it to get the most bang for our buck. We'll grab a 400 pack of [Canon Ink's](#) of 4x6 glossy photo paper for \$20—that's \$0.05 per sheet.

So if we ignore the fact that our printer cost us \$180, we're paying \$0.12 for every 4x6 photo that we print at home. That's the same price as Shutterfly, and a bit more expensive than some of the other online printing services.

If You Don't Use Your Printer, Things Get More Expensive

Of course, this math is pretty idealistic. It depends on the idea

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The digerati found no egg shortages while attending the club brunch the day before Easter. Other animals may have sacrificed to provide bacon, ham, and sausage. But it was all for a good cause - nourishment and camaraderie.



Which is Cheaper (Cont. from page 3)

that we're using all of the ink and photo paper that we've purchased. If we only use our \$75 of paper and ink to produce 20 photos, then we're dropping \$3.75 per photo, not \$0.12.

Speaking of our printer, exactly how much does the Canon Pixma IP8720 add to the cost of each 4x6 photo that we print? Well, it depends on how much we use the printer. Our Canon Pixma IP8720 cost \$180. If we only print 1,000 photos on this printer, then it's adding \$0.18 to each of our prints. If we use it 5,000 times, it's still adding \$0.03 to each print. If we wanted the printer to contribute less than \$0.01 to each photo that we print, then we'd have to use it more than 18,000 times.

Geez, printing at home can get kind of expensive. But if printing photos at home costs more than printing photos online, then why would anyone buy an inkjet printer?

Printing at Home Gives You Control and Speed

There's one aspect of at-home photo printing that printing services can't match. When you print at home, you have control over everything. You can use matte paper or glossy paper, you can use special ink, and you can use a printer that produces incredible images. You also have the option to discard

or change photos on the fly if you're dissatisfied with a print, and you don't have to wait for photos to come in the mail.

Plus, some printers make it incredibly easy to print photos directly from your phone or laptop. The Canon Pixma IP8720, for example, can connect to your phone or computer wirelessly, and it even has a mobile app. The ability to print photos directly from your phone isn't unique to services like Shutterfly; you can do it in your own home.

Of course, most people don't need this much control over the photos that they print, and a few days of waiting by the mailbox isn't a big deal. Not to mention, if you don't use all of your at-home printing supplies, then you're going to end up spending a lot more than \$0.12 per print.

Printing Services are Cheap and Easy

Aside from being ridiculously cheap, [online photo printing services](#) are also super easy to use. You don't have to deal with a frustrating printer, and you don't have to hunt down the perfect ink cartridges or photo paper to get the job done. With most online printing services, all you have to do is drop photos into a website or mobile app and choose how big you want your prints to be.

Not to mention, you can print your photos through an online service at any time. You don't need to be at home, and you certainly don't need to be anywhere near a printer.

The only real downside to online photo printing is the wait time. Shipping can take a couple of days, although some services like Walmart allow you to pick photos up in-store a few hours after you submit your order.

RELATED: [The Best Photo Printing Service For Every Situation](#)

Some quick math reveals that, unless you buy printing supplies at a discount and use them frequently, printing photos at home will always cost more than printing photos through an online service. But at-home printing does offer a level of speed and control that online services will never reach.

Photographers and scrapbookers have every reason to print their photos at home. If you print a lot of pictures, then the extra expense is justifiable. That being said, if you only need to print a few dozen photos a year, then you should probably sign up for an online printing service. ☺

Windows Updates (Cont. from page 1)

software.

Of course, not all antivirus software is affected. [We like Windows Defender](#) (that's [Microsoft Security Essentials](#) on Windows 7) and [Malwarebytes](#). Neither is experiencing any problems with this update.

Thanks to [Ars Technica](#) and [PCWorld](#) for shining the spotlight on this. ☺

SSD Drives: How Long Will They Last?

By Bob Rankin, <http://askbobrankin.com>, published through the APCUG

Solid-State Drive (SSD) technology has been taking over the hard drive market rapidly, as economy of scale results in lower prices. But there's always been uncertainty about the useful lifespan of a solid-state drive, as compared to a traditional magnetic drive. Will your SSD conk out suddenly, or will it last for years? Read on...

SSD Drives Keep Going and Going

SSDs (also called solid-state drives) are an alternative to the standard magnetic, spinning disk hard drives we've all been using for decades. You can think of them as USB flash drives on steroids. With no moving parts, an SSD offers more speed, greater reliability and decreased power consumption than magnetic drives.

SSD capacities keep rising, prices keep falling, and SSDs show up in everything from phones to desktop gaming PCs, high-end workstations, servers, and

any place where magnetic hard drives have dominated for decades. It's easy to understand the enthusiasm for SSDs.

SSDs are still expensive compared to magnetic hard drives. But here's something to consider... right now, a 1 terabyte (1000 gigabytes) magnetic hard drive costs about the same as a 256 GB SSD drive -- roughly US\$50. But if you've only got 100 GB of data, the SSD is obviously a better buy, even though it has less capacity.

An SSD drive is much faster than a magnetic drive; that means faster boot times and more responsiveness in applications, particularly when dealing with large data files. **With no moving parts, SSDs are silent and less subject to mechanical failures.**

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Fake Reviews (Cont. from page 2)

the reviewer found that make it a good, or bad, product.

In fact, it often saves time to skip 5-star reviews and look at the 4-star and 1-star reviews to see what negatives people mention. Again, however, any negatives need to be backed up with facts. "It was terrible" tells you a lot less than, "It worked fine for 3 weeks and then the power button fell off."

On the other end of the spectrum, you might find reviews that have too many facts with no conclusions. It might just be a list of product features with no information about how the product impacted the reviewer. That's a sign the reviewer is just copying the features list and doesn't actually own the product.

There will be times when researching a product you'll notice a similarity in reviews across several websites. In one case recently discovered, nearly every review for a product was posted on the same day. That's certainly a red flag, and

the fact that none of the reviews were very factual was just the icing.

For another item, every positive review found online was the same exact review. The author's name was even the same on every site. That's not a coincidence, that's just plain lazy on some marketer's part.

Reading through a string of reviews on Amazon, you might notice a whole collection that use similar word groupings and writing style. That's usually a warning sign as well. It means the reviewers are either copying the manufacturer's information or the same person wrote them all.

New reviewers

Watch out for product reviews from new accounts or new websites. True, the person might have created the account just to buy that product, but some of the reviews should be from long-time members of the site.

You might find the person has reviewed hundreds of widely dissimilar products, which gives

them a bit more credibility than someone who's only reviewed a few items from the same manufacturer. It helps, too, if some of those reviews have factual criticisms.

Few reviews

The only thing worse than tons of suspicious reviews is, very few reviews. You're left with no way to make comparisons. At that point, every review becomes suspicious, especially if they only appear in out-of-the-way blogs and websites.

For example, there might be a "too-good-to-be-true" tech product for sale that doesn't have a review, or even a mention, on any reputable tech site. Or you might have to go to page 10 of Google's search results to even find a review of the product you're after.

In those cases, give it a miss. You're better off buying a competitor that has more reviews, or just not buying that type of product entirely. This cool site also helps in [weeding out fake reviews](#). ☺

SSD Drives (Continued from page 5)

But rumors persist that SSDs won't last as long as magnetic drives. Manufacturers provide warranties ranging between 3 and 5 years, but that doesn't satisfy the skeptical. A warranty won't replace your irreplaceable photos, videos, music collection, and so on. Everyone wants to know, "How long will an SSD last?"

The uber-geeks at Tech Report decided to answer that question once and for all by continually writing 100 MB blocks of data to six consumer-grade SSDs until all of the drives die. The [SSD torture test](#) started in August 2013 and ended in March 2015.

The six drives tested were nothing special, just off-the-shelf consumer SSDs that you can pick up at Best Buy, Tiger Direct, or even Walmart. The line-up included: the Corsair Neutron GTX 240GB, Intel 335 Series 240GB, Samsung 840 Series 250GB, Samsung 840 Pro 256GB, and two Kingston HyperX 3K 240GB.

Megabyte, Gigabyte, Terabyte, Petabyte...

Each of the drives was warranted to last for at least 200 terabytes of data writes. That's a lot more than the typical home or small business user will write in 3 to 5 years. Usually, manufacturers tend to over-promise on such things, but these SSD drives surprised everyone.



The first fatality, a Kingston HyperX 3K, wrote 728 terabytes before giving up the ghost. The second SSD to die was the Intel 335, at 750 TB. The Samsung 840

Series gasped its last at 900 TB. Note that all of those drives lasted at least 3-4x longer than warranted.

Three SSDs made it past the 1 petabyte milestone. A petabyte is 1,000 terabytes, a nearly incomprehensible number normally found only in NSA or NASA IT projects. The first three seasons of the HBO hit, "Game of Thrones," in 1080p MP4 format, would occupy 9,285,418,071 bytes (9.3 GB). One petabyte equals about 107,695 copies of that data set.

The last two survivors (the Kingston HyperX 3K and Samsung 840 Pro) met their doom on the road to 2.5 petabytes. It's noteworthy that NONE of the SSDs failed until they were 3.5 times past the manufacturers' data-writing warranty, which is about 9-15 years' worth of normal home use.

So if anyone suggests that SSDs don't last as long as magnetic drives, point them to this info. If you really want to bury them in excruciating details about the Tech Report testing methodology, SSD data storage techniques, and other geekiness, point them to the results of this [SSD Endurance Test](#).

Some Notes on SSD Reliability

A [research paper](#) published at the Usenix 2016 conference argued that SSD age, not usage, affects reliability. And high-end drives based on SLC technology are no more reliable than less expensive MLC drives. So outside of a "torture test" environment, you should not have to worry about your SSD failing in the first 3 to 5 years.

However, the study also found that the uncorrectable error rate for SSDs is higher than for magnetic drives, which means SSDs are more likely to lose data. So ironically, backing up SSDs is even more important than it is with magnetic disks. So if you are currently backing up *TO* an SSD, you should consider having a

backup or your backup, preferably on a traditional magnetic spinning disk.

Here are some signs that your SSD might be starting to fail:

- An error message indicating that a file cannot be read or written, or that the file system needs to be repaired.
- Programs freeze up and crash.
- Errors that occur while booting up, which go away after retrying.
- Slow performance while accessing large files.

If you notice any such symptoms, check out [Crystal Disk Mark](#) for Windows, or [Smart Reporter](#) for Mac OS X systems. Both apps can help you diagnose disk problems.

The SSD endurance test I discussed above concluded in 2015, but I'll still wager that any of the latest crop of consumer SSD drives is likely to outlive your computer, and will probably last as long or longer than a magnetic drive. But don't use that as an excuse to avoid doing regular backups. Are you prepared for a data disaster? ☺

More Storage Needed for Windows 10

Microsoft has raised Windows 10's minimum storage requirement to 32 GB. Previously, it was either 16 GB or 20 GB. This change affects Windows 10's upcoming [May 2019 Update](#).

These details come from Microsoft's [minimum hardware requirements](#) web page.

Before this update, 32-bit versions of Windows required a minimum of 16 GB of storage on your device, while 64-bit versions of Windows required 20 GB. Now, both will require 32 GB. ☺

How Can I Boost My Laptop's Performance?

By Leo Notenboom, <https://newsletter.askleo.com>; published under the Creative Commons License

There are a host of items that contribute to your computer's (lack of) performance. I'll review some of my top issues.

Honestly, my advice isn't Windows 10-specific. It applies to almost any edition of Windows.

And it also doesn't apply to only laptops.

Let's review my "Top 10" list of things to do for speed.

1. Too. Much. Software.

If there's a single theme to poor performance I see regularly, it's this: the computer is trying to run too much software all the time.

One problem is that many programs include "auto-start" entries that run even when you're not using the software. New machines are often chock-full of this, and Windows 10 is no exception.

The solution is simple: uninstall the software you don't need. Think twice about installing more — do you really need it? And carefully review the auto-start entries in Windows to see what's starting every time you log in.

2. Malware

Malware often slows down machines.

In Windows 10, Windows Defender does a good job of catching and stopping most [malware](#). Run a full scan and make sure Windows Update is doing its job so as to keep Windows Defender up to date.

If you run other security software, check that it's up to date and properly configured.

If you're fighting a performance issue, I also like to run a complete or full scan. Most programs default to "quick" scans, which, while generally effective, don't scan your entire computer. Most of the time it's not necessary, but a full scan is a good idea when chasing a problem.

3. Too much anti-malware

I see this more often than you might think. Some folks are so afraid of malware they install every anti-malware tool that comes across their screen.

The result is a collection of anti-malware tools, some of questionable quality, all running

at the same time (point #1 again), and often conflicting with one another. The machine is so busy "defending" against malware it can barely do anything else.

Pick one solution and stick with it. In Windows 10, Windows Defender is usually enough.

4. Insufficient RAM

This is really just a variation of #1, except that instead of reducing the amount of software running, we instead give it more room to play.

If your machine has the capacity for more, consider adding more RAM. Windows loves RAM, particularly if you run a lot of software.

5. Trying to do too much

We all do a lot with our machines, but if we try to do it all at the same time, Windows' performance will suffer.

How many browser tabs do you have open? (I'll admit to nine.) Do you need them all? Each one takes system resources, and, depending on your hardware, can contribute to your system or browser slowing down.

How many programs are you running? (OK, 13 here.) Once again, do they all really need to be running? In my case, the answer's no, but my machine has a lot of "head room," so there's little impact. Can you say the same?

Review what you're doing and close programs (and tabs) you aren't using.

6. Stay up to date

This goes for Windows as well as all the applications you have installed. Updates often address performance issues.

Of recent note, in light of the Spectre and Meltdown processor vulnerabilities, updates to Windows (or your system [BIOS](#)) have been known to *slow down* machines. These were sometimes followed by updates to the updates (yes, that) that improved on those fixes for less performance impact.

7. Make sure it's your machine

Many people mistake internet performance for computer performance.

The fastest and most highly-tuned computer

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Printer Problems

By David Kretchmar, Computer Hardware Technician, Sun City Summerlin Computer Club, NV, www.scscc.club,
January 2019 issue, The Gigabyte Gazette, Tomburt89134 (at) cox.net

Printers are the most problematic piece of computer equipment, next to the computers themselves. Just like computers, you can't live with them and you can't live without them. Even if you've decided you can live without a full computer and have moved to a tablet or maybe just your smartphone, there are still going to be occasions when you want to have a "hard copy" (printed copy) of a document. Also, with the multi-functionality of most printers today, most of us have gotten used to the convenience of having a photocopier, scanner, and maybe even a FAX machine in our homes.

It's easy to understand why printers are such a pain; there are so many moving parts and opportunities for something to go wrong. Fortunately, you can address many printer problems using the techniques I'm going to describe. If none of the following work, it is probably time to bite the bullet and invest in a new printer. If something mechanical is shot in a printer, the fix is often prohibitively expensive (just buying some new printer heads can cost over \$100).

The USB connection

Unless you're using a printer wirelessly, you need a working USB connection between your computer and your printer. Sometimes a wireless connection is necessary, such as when printing from a cell phone, tablet, or from a computer not proximate to the printer. But if you are printing from a computer adjacent to the printer, a wired USB connection is always more reliable and highly recommended. Most of us know how to connect the standard USB male connector to our computer, but there is more confusion with the other end of that USB cable that attaches into (usually) the back of the printer.

Unfortunately, the printer end of the USB cable also fits into the similar looking telephone line connection on the printer. Usually there is a pair of these female telephone line connectors on printers that include FAX capability; at least one will often be covered with a plastic cap.

One way to tell if you are using the USB connection on the printer is to listen for the

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Boost Performance (Cont. from page 7)

won't make a slow internet connection any faster.

Make sure that that's not the performance you're really looking at. If it is, consider investing your efforts at a faster internet connection.

You might also look at the number of always-running packages (there's point #1 again) that could all be accessing the internet. If you're running Dropbox and OneDrive and Google Drive, and Windows Update and application updates all kick in at once, it could make your internet slow to a crawl.

In the same vein, how many other devices share your internet connection besides your computer? What are they doing online that could impact the performance of

your machine?

8. Consider an SSD

Many newer machines now just come with them, but along with adding RAM, replacing your primary hard drive with an SSD is one of the best ways to speed up an existing system.

SSDs, or Solid State Drives, are faster than their traditional spinning-platter hard-drive counterparts. You'll notice the difference almost immediately.

9. Reboot

Seriously, [reboot](#) every so often. Windows is *much* better than it once was, but clutter still accumulates over time. A reboot is one way to clear it out.

While you're at it, [turn off "fast start"](#) in Windows 10 — ironically, it often takes longer, and thwarts the

cleanup I'm looking for.

10. Maybe it is your machine

Sometimes it really is the machine that's slow, particularly if it's an older device.

The assumptions made by software — Windows itself as well as the applications you run — continue to expand as newer machines become more powerful. In some cases, those increased assumptions come with simple updates, but more frequently they come with the new versions of software you might install or upgrade to.

You might simply be asking your machine to do more than it's capable of. The only real solutions here are to either change your expectations or get a more powerful machine. ☺

Printer Problems (Continued from page 8)

USB “handshake” tone from the computer. If both your printer and computer are on, you should hear a couple of notes then you plug in or remove a USB device. If not, most likely you have missed that USB connection on the printer. Be especially aware of this possibility if you are setting up a printer new to your system, or if for some reason the cable has become disconnected from your printer. It is rare for the USB cable to go bad, but I have seen this on occasion.

Drivers can drive you crazy

The printer and the computer must be able to communicate with each other, and this is accomplished with specialized software known as drivers. Windows 10 has printing drivers for most of the newer printers available today, but I strongly suggest installing the drivers furnished by the computer's manufacturer. This is especially true if you want to do more than print, i.e. if you want to scan a document into a file. A new printer will usually come with a CD that can be used to load the drivers appropriate for your operating system. If you have a tablet or other device that does not include an optical drive, you can go the printer manufacturer's website, i.e. hp.com/support, and download and install the appropriate drivers. If you have a choice between downloading the basic or full featured software package, I suggest downloading the full featured package then doing a custom install, installing only the software you will be using. For whatever reason the full featured software package sometimes works when the basic package does not.

Manufacturers will often keep their website drivers more up to date, fixing bugs that have appeared after the printer has been on the market for a while. So, if you are having issues with your printer it's a good idea to download drivers from their website.

When you do the custom install of your printer software, I suggest you deselect features such as the customer participation programs and supply ordering programs. I would also pass on the free optical character recognition (OCR) program, unless this is something you will use. OCR programs can be a real resource hog.

After the driver installation and a reboot see if any new programs are loading automatically by seeing if there are any new icons appearing on the right side of your taskbar. If so, you might want to open MSCONFIG and stop these programs from loading on startup. If you get a popup asking if you want low ink notifications immediately or “only when printing,” select “only when printing,” so this program will not be running constantly.

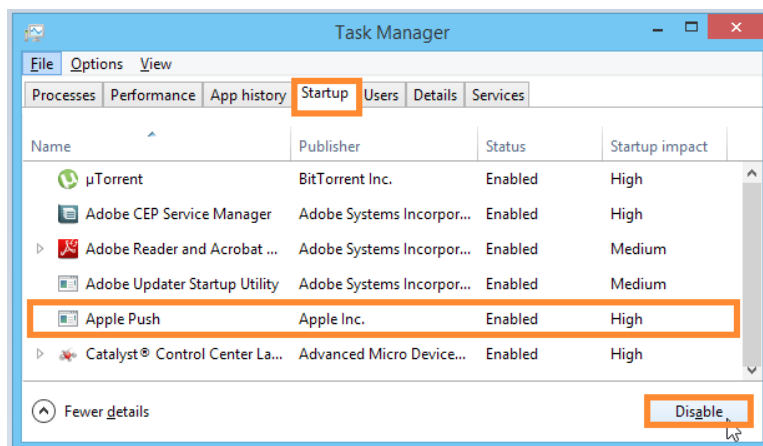
If you are buying a printer to use with a wireless device such as a Kindle Fire, Smartphone or iPad, do some research and make sure you are getting a printer that is supported by your device.

As you might expect with the popularity of the iPad, many printers will support the iPad with a free download from Apple. I've noticed that especially newer Hewlett Packard wireless printers are made to be compatible with the iPad. ☺

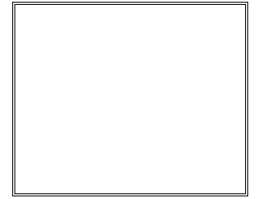
Tip: How to Enable or Disable Startup Programs in Windows 10

Sometimes we need to enable or disable startup programs in Windows 10. To do this:

1. Right-click a blank area on the taskbar, then select “Task Manager.”
2. Go to the “Startup” tab and select the program you want to enable or disable.
3. Click the button at the lower right corner of the window to enable or disable program.



P*PCompAS Newsletter
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Coming Events:

Next Membership Meeting: 4 May beginning at 9 am (see directions below)

Next Breakfast Meeting: 18 May @ 8 am, Golden Corral, 1970 Waynoka Rd.

Newsletter Deadline: 18 May Check out our Web page at: <http://ppcompas.apcug.org>

